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STATE DOCUMENTS

REPORT

of the

MONTANA LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

December 1, 1941 to November 30, 1942

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MONTANA LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

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***

W. J. Butler

Secretary and Executive Officer
State Veterinary Surgeon
Director of Laboratories

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Helena, Montana
December 1, 1942

Honorable Sam C. Ford
Governor of Montana
Helena, Montana

Sir:

In compliance with Section 3292 Political Codes of Montana, 1935, we transmit herewith the report to the Montana livestock sanitary board by the state Veterinary Surgeon for the year December 1, 1941 to November 30, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,

MONTANA LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

W. J. Butler

W. J. Butler, Executive Officer

REPORT OF

MONTANA LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

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Helena, Montana
December 1, 1942

Honorable Livestock Sanitary Board
Helena, Montana

Sirs:

In compliance with Section 3292 Political Codes of Montana 1935, we herewith submit the report of the State Veterinary Surgeon and Executive Officer of the Montana livestock sanitary board for the year December 1, 1941 to November 30, 1942.

There were three meetings of the livestock sanitary board held during the year 1942.

The first meeting which was the annual meeting, was held at Helena on April 13, 1942. The second meeting which was a special meeting, was held at Missoula on May 27, 1942. The third meeting was held at Helena on August 3, 1942.

All actions, regulations and orders promulgated by the Executive Officer were approved by the board. The complete minutes of all meetings are on file at the office of the Secretary in the Livestock Building at Helena, Montana.

FOREWORD

The livestock industry of Montana is deeply appreciative of the four splendid years which it has enjoyed. This year perhaps even was better than last year, and last year was an outstanding growing year. We have had an abundance of good grass and good grass is what makes Montana an ideal state for livestock.

Rain during the growing season means grass and food. Without rain our grass reserves are quickly depleted and loss occurs. Rain is our salvation.

Prices have been exceptionally good this year. In some cases probably for the stable good of the livestock industry they have been a little too high. It is to be fervently hoped that the future will see a more stabilized price for our products and that we shall not be subjected to such decided fluctuations from year to year.

We desire to call your attention to the amount of work done by the bacteriological & Pathological laboratory and the Chemical laboratory. When you take into consideration the fact that in the Bacteriological & Pathological laboratory we examined and handled 62,975 different specimens and in the Chemical laboratory we made 2,423 analyses during the past year, you will realize the scope of work performed by the livestock sanitary board corps.

That the work of the livestock sanitary board more than pays for itself is well demonstrated by the fact that according to the best statistics that we are able to obtain, Montana has the lowest livestock death loss of any of the thirteen western states. Unfortunately vital statistics are not kept for the livestock industry, and we cannot definitely state that our livestock loss is the lowest in the United States, but if it is not the lowest then it is very near the lowest. Quite recently the Economic and Credit Research Division of the Farm Credit Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture made a cross section survey of the record of performances on a number of sheep ranches in thirteen western states. In this survey the sheep death loss in the State of Montana was the lowest reported, being one percent less than the next lowest loss reported and seven percent less than the highest loss reported.

We estimate that during the summer months in 1942 we had 6,000,000 sheep. This includes mature sheep and the lamb crop. If the death loss was the average for all sheep in the State, which the cross section survey indicates, and if the average single animal unit was worth $6.00, which is a conservative estimate, then there was saved to the sheep growers of Montana $360,000 over the state that had the next lowest loss and $2,520,000 over the western state that was reported having the highest loss.

This is a saving on death loss alone and does not take into consideration loss of man hours in labor or loss of grass or investment and other incidental overhead expenses. If this saving was made to the sheep industry then it is but reasonable to presume that a like amount or greater saving was made to the cattle industry.

It is not presumed that the livestock sanitary board is entirely responsible for this remarkable showing, but the work of the livestock sanitary board corps is largely responsible for this low death loss. Sheep growers and the Veterinary Research Laboratory play an all-important part in the control of livestock disease and in preventing death loss. Nature and climatic conditions are not responsible for this low loss.

These facts prove beyond any question of a doubt the wisdom of our legislatures in providing adequate sanitary laws for the control and eradication of livestock diseases.

Our livestock are remarkably free from disease. It is not to be inferred from this statement that disease would not have occurred and probably in epidemic form, if it had not been for the preventive measures taken by the livestock sanitary board. Prevention of disease requires many long hours of painstaking investigations with the application of prompt curative and quarantine measures. No serious disease condition can ever hope to be eradicated unless careful follow-up work is also performed. If it had not been for prompt and active measures taken by the livestock sanitary board corps, it is quite possible that many disease conditions would have spread and become of serious importance.

Since the outbreak of the war we have reduced our intra-departmental expenses by several innovations worked out by our office personnel which speaks very highly for the efficiency and progressiveness of our office force.

With a desire to conform with the spirit of war economy this annual report will be shorter than previous reports.

For a more comprehensive report of various diseases and for an outline of Executive Reorganization Order #9, which refers to the livestock sanitary board, we respectfully refer you to our report for 1941.

LEGISLATION

Under the laws of Montana indemnity for animals condemned by the livestock sanitary board is paid for in accordance with their assessed valuation. This provision was admirable during the past several years, however, federal indemnity is based upon the appraised valuation and if we are to get our equitable share of federal indemnity our Montana law should be changed so as to provide that the payment of indemnity shall be on the value of the animal determined by appraisal at the time of its condemnation.

The work of the livestock sanitary board corps entails long arduous hours in all kinds of weather and over all kinds of roads during various periods of the year. Disease does not wait until the coming of good weather. In the control of disease prompt action is imperative. In order to provide in part at least, for members of the livestock sanitary board corps in their later years of life, a definite retirement policy should be inaugurated and a pension fund established. Civil service standards and pension and retirement provisions are essential and are conducive to a higher morale and higher standards of performance.

LITIGATION

During the year 1942 it was necessary for the livestock sanitary board to file a complaint against a sheep importer for violating a quarantine order. On inspection the sheep proved to be affected with foot-rot. The sheep were immediately quarantined. However, the owner violated the quaratine order. Complaint was filed against the owner and the court levied a fine of $50.00. Fortunately the violation was discovered quite promptly and additional measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease to native sheep.

RESEARCH LABORATORY

The Research Laboratory located at Bozeman, Montana which operates under a cooperative agreement with the Montana livestock sanitary board, the Montana Stockgrowers Association, the Montana Woolgrowers Association, and the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station did splendid work during the year 1942.

HORSES

EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS

There were 47 cases of equine encephalomyelitis reported in Montana during 1942 with 18 deaths.

VARIOUS DISEASES

There were isolated cases of distemper, chest abscess disease, swamp fever, worm infestation and several other diseases reported during 1942, but there was no epidemic of any kind in horses during 1942.

There were no cases of glanders, dourine, scabies, or periodic ophthalmia reported in Montana during 1942.

CATTLE
TUBERCULOSIS

The entire State of Montana continues as a modified accredited tuberculosis free area. During the year 1942, in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, we tuberculin tested 41,360 cattle. Out of this number 31 reacted to the test or a percentage of seventy-four one-thousandths percent (.074%). There were no reactors disclosed on retests of cattle imported into Montana.

BANG'S DISEASE

During the year 1942, in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, we blood tested 54,789 cattle for Bang's disease or Brucellosis as many authorities now call it, with a total of 2,373 reactors or a percentage of four and three-tenths percent (4.3%). Out of this total number of cattle tested there were 1,916 animals that gave a suspicious reaction to the test, or a percentage of three and forty-nine hundredths percent (3.49%).

BACILLARY ICTEROHEMOGLOBINURIA

There were 15 cases of bacillary icterohemoglobinuria or red-water as it is commonly called, reported in Montana during 1942. This condition is still confined to one very small area. Vaccination of exposed animals in that area is regularly practiced, and quarantine measures and proper disposal of animal carcasses observed.

MALIGNANT CATARRH

There were 2 cases of malignant catarrh reported in Montana during 1942. This condition was first reported in 1941.

VARIOUS DISEASES

There were isolated cases of coccidiosis, pulmonary emphysema or asthma, foot-rot, malignant edema, infectious keratitis, blackleg, urinary calculi, Spinose ear tick and several other minor diseases reported in cattle during 1942.

There were no cases of scabies, Johne's disease, anthrax, or screw worms reported in Montana during 1942.

SHEEP

SCABIES

Sheep scabies does not exist in the State of Montana and has not existed in our native sheep for the past twenty-six years.

FOOT-ROT

There were several instances of foot-rot in sheep during 1942. Foot-rot is a condition that may be cured, but it does require proper and careful treatment. In all instances where proper treatment was provided and follow-up work was observed by the owner or operator of the sheep, the condition was relieved and in many instances completely eradicated.

In the control of foot-rot quarantine measures must be observed to prevent the spread to healthy flocks. It has been proven quite conclusively that some sheep may be carriers of this condition and when introduced into a healthy flock may infect that flock. These carriers may not always be lame but upon careful examination deformity of the foot will usually be found, which deformity indicates previous infection. Sheep growers should be careful never to add to their healthy flocks sheep which show a foot deformity which may have been the result of foot-rot.

WORM INFESTATION

Worm infestation was probably the most prevalent condition we had to contend with in sheep during 1942. As a whole the condition was not serious and in most instances where evidence of worm infestation was found, the condition was relieved by proper medication.

VARIOUS DISEASES

Various diseases were found in sheep, but nothing that became of serious importance during 1942.

SWINE

HOG CHOLERA

During 1942 hog cholera was found on 31 premises. Proper steps were taken for the control and eradication of the disease wherever it made its appearance.

ERYSIPELAS

In 1942 there were reported 32 cases of swine erysipelas. Quarantine measures were taken immediately to prevent the spread of the disease.

VARIOUS DISEASES

Worm infestation and various diseases were found in swine, but nothing that became of serious importance during 1942.

WILD ANIMALS, GAME BIRDS AND FISH

During 1942 a number of investigations and laboratory examinations were made of wild animals, game birds, and fish for the State Fish & Game Commission.

DOGS

Rabies, or hydrophobia does not exist in the State of Montana and has not been reported in the State since 1925.

POULTRY

The livestock sanitary board continues to do considerable work in the control and eradication of diseases of poultry. More work should be done for the poultry industry but work is limited by the fact that money has never been specifically appropriated for this work.

In order to be of assistance to hatchery men the livestock sanitary board holds a school at various intervals in the laboratory at Helena to train poultry men and women in methods of diagnosing and controlling pullorum disease in poultry.

DAIRY INSPECTION

The livestock sanitary board corps has done very creditable work in supervising sanitary production and distribution of fluid milk and cream. In this work their service has not only been of inestimable value to the consumer of milk and cream, but also to the dairy industry. In areas where army veterinarians were not available the inspection of the livestock sanitary board corps was accepted by the army so that armed forces in Montana would be furnished inspected dairy pasteurized fluid milk and cream.

Dairy inspection is a very important work but one that is not usually appreciated for its true value. The present war has amply demonstrated the absolute necessity for sound bodies and minds. It is a well known medical fact that nutrition plays a very important roll in the production of healthy bodies and sound minds. Milk, beyond any question of a doubt, is the greatest single food known. Unfortunately, however, it is subject to contamination and when contaminated may prove harmful. Future consideration for the proper nourishment and maturing of the human body will require a very high standard for all milk and milk products.

In 1942 the Montana livestock sanitary board issued 869 dairy licenses and 51 milk plant licenses.

MEAT INSPECTION

The Montana livestock sanitary board carries on meat inspection where requested and has installed meat inspection at Missoula. This is a very trying work, although a very worthwhile work. Proper meat inspection protects public health. Army and Navy regulations require that all meats supplied to our armed forces must be inspected and passed upon by a federal veterinarian or a veterinarian approved by the federal government.

As in the case of milk, undoubtedly future demands for the protection of human health will require inspection and grading of all meat and meat products.

In 1942 the livestock sanitary board issued 45 slaughter house licenses. This does not mean that inspection is maintained at these slaughter houses. It simply means that they have passed sanitary inspection and have been issued a license to slaughter animals for food, in accordance with the law of Montana.

MONTHLY LETTER

This department issues a monthly letter on the various disease conditions of livestock observed during the previous month. This monthly letter goes into detail on conditions, regulations, treatment, and control and is mailed to every licensed veterinarian in the State of Montana, as well as to each member of the Montana livestock sanitary board.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY

The Bacteriological and Pathological laboratory has done an enormous amount of work during the past year. The personnel is entitled to a great deal of credit as their hours have been long and arduous. On many occasions they have worked well into the night as well as on Sundays and holidays. We call your attention to their report and request that you pay particular attention to the number of various disease conditions which they have investigated and diagnosed.

Members of the laboratory staff have written several original papers which have received national as well as international recognition.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY

The chemical laboratory proves each year the necessity for chemical work in the control and diagnosis of livestock losses. We particularly call your attention to the number of poison cases that have been investigated and diagnosed by the chemical laboratory.

Virgil A. Willson, chemist in the livestock sanitary board laboratory has been called for service in the United States Army effective December 17, 1941. Mr. Willson will serve as major in the chemical warfare procurement division of the United States Army.

Dr. Ernest C. Stone, a veterinarian who has a Master of Science degree in chemistry, has been appointed chemist for the livestock sanitary board during Mr. Willson's absence. Doctor Stone is a very capable veterinarian and chemist and should prove a very desirable addition to the livestock sanitary board corps.

STOCKGROWERS

The livestock sanitary board corps greatly appreciates the splendid and outstanding cooperation always rendered this department by the stockgrowers of Montana.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

This department expresses its official appreciation for the excellent cooperation extended to the Montana livestock sanitary board by Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the various heads of the Bureau of Animal Industry departments at Washington.

We express to Dr. G. W. Cronen, Federal Veterinary Inspector in Charge of Bureau of Animal Industry field operations in Montana and his able assistantsour sincere appreciation for their courteous and excellent cooperation.

LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD CORPS

We express to the veterinarians of Montana and to all members of the Montana livestock sanitary board corps the appreciation of the members of the livestock sanitary board and its executive officer for their loyal and efficient service.

The executive officer extends to the office personnel his sincere appreciation for their constant loyalty and for the exceptional ability with which they have done their work.

STATISTICAL REPORT

In the past it has been customary to make a biennial report for the information of members of the legislature. In order to shorten this report we have condensed the laboratories reports and the summary of investigations for the previous year.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. BUTLER
State Veterinary Surgeon
and Executive Officer.

REPORT OF

BACTERIOLOGIST & PATHOLOGIST

December 1, 1941 - November 30, 1942

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During the past year ending November 30, 1942 there were 62,975 specimens examined in the laboratory. The material consisted of blood, skin scrapings, exudates, feces, plants, pus, parasites, tissues, feeds, milk and cream.

The species of animals and bird life represented by these specimens were sheep, cattle, horses, swine, chickens, turkeys, ducks, partridges, beaver, goats, elk, chinchilla, canary, grouse, mink and moose.

There was one school held at the laboratory to teach and review hatchery men in the technique of the agglutination test for Pullorum disease.

The following is a classified list of diagnoses made, giving the number of positive, negative, and suspicious diagnoses made in each case:

		POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS
Abortion, vibrionic	Sheep	9	4	
Abscesses	Cattle	1		
Abscesses (Corynebacterium ovis)	Horse	2		
Abscesses	Swine	1		
Actinomycosis	Cattle	9	2	
Anaplasmosis	Cattle		1	
Anemia	Swine	1		
Anthrax	Cattle		5	
Anthrax	Sheep		1	
Arthritis (Staph.)	Turkey	2		
Asthma	Cattle	2		
Bacillary icterohemoglobinuria	Cattle		1	
Bang's Disease	Blood	2,375	56,300	1,916
Bang's Disease	Tissue	1		
Blackhead	Chickens	2		
Blackhead	Turkeys	7		
Blackleg	Cattle	17	6	
Blackleg	Sheep	2	1	
Cannibalism	Chickens	2		
Caseous lymphadinitis (C. ovis)	Sheep	1		
Cholera	Swine	10	1	
Coccidiosis	Cattle	3		
Coccidiosis	Chickens	8	2	
Coccidiosis	Canine	1		
Coccidiosis	Rabbit	1		
Coccidiosis	Sheep	3		
Coccidiosis (hepatic)	Rabbit	2		
Colibacillosis	Chickens	5		
Colibacillosis	Canine	1		

		POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS
Cysticercus bovis	Cattle	1		
Diphtheria, Calf	Cattle	2		
Distemper	Horses	1		
Dystokia	Rabbit	2		
Encephalitis	Fox	1		
Emphysema	Cattle	2		
Egg-bound	Chicken	1		
Enteritis	Cattle	2		
Enteritis, necrotic	Swine	14		
Enterotoxemia, lamb	Sheep	3		
Erysipelas	Swine	1	4	
Filariasis (Stephanofilaria stilesi)	Cattle	1	2	
Fitness for food	Cattle	1		
Fitness for food	Swine	1	2	
Food poisoning	Fox	1		
Gout	Canary	1		
Gout	Chickens	1		
Hematoma	Cattle	1		
Hematoma	Chickens	1		
Hematoma	Dog	1		
Habronema sp.	Pintail grouse	2		
Internal hemorrhage	Mink	1		
Internal hemorrhage	Swine	1		
Ornithodorus megnini (Spinose ear-	Cattle	1		
Indian pipe plant tick)		1		
Algae	Water	1		
Pilonidal cyst		1		
Infectious keratitis	Sheep	1		
Infectious bronchitis	Chickens	17		
Jaundice	Cattle	1		
Johne's Disease	Cattle	1		
Laryngotracheitis	Chickens	6		
Laryngitis	Cattle	4		
Leukemia	Cattle	2		
Leukosis	Chickens	23		
Leptospirosis	Canine		7	
Liver flukes	Cattle	1		
Lunger disease	Sheep	2		
Lungworms (Dictyocaulus filaria)	Sheep	1		
Malignant catarrh	Cattle	1		
Malignant edema	Cattle	2	1	
Malignant edema	Sheep	1		
Mange	Cattle		11	
Metritis	Sheep	1		
Metritis	Swine	1		
Metritis	Rabbit	1		
Metritis	Cattle	1		
Navel ill, lambs	Sheep	6		
Necrobacillosis	Cattle	7		
Necrobacillosis	Sheep	3		
Necrobacillosis	Swine	4		

		POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS
Specimens examined for infectious diseases and found negative (no definite diagnosis made):				
Cattle		17		
Chickens		29		
Rabbits		1		
Sheep		1		
Swine		5		
Turkeys		11		
Neoplasm	Cattle	1		
Neoplasm	Canine	1		
Neoplasm	Sheep	1		
Neoplasm	Swine	1		
Obstruction, intestinal	Chickens	2		
Parasites, intestinal (fecal exam.)	Cattle	14		
Parasites, intestinal (fecal exam.)	Chickens	22	2	
Parasites, intestinal (fecal exam.)	Canine		6	
Parasites, intestinal (fecal exam.)	Fox	1		
Parasites, intestinal (fecal exam.)	Mountain goat	1	1	
Parasites, intestinal (fecal exam.)	Sheep	23	3	
Parasites, intestinal (fecal exam.)	Swine		1	
Ascariasis	Canine	4		
Ascariasis	Horse	1		
Ascariasis	Swine	6		
Cysticercus pisiformis	Sheep	1		
Oesophagostomun radiatum	Cattle	1		
Sclerostomiasis	Horses	28		
Trichostrongylosis	Goat	1		
Trichostrongylosis	Sheep	1		
Pasteurellosis	Cattle	2	4	
Pasteurellosis	Moose	1		
Pasteurellosis	Swine	2		
Pediculosis	Cattle	1		
Pediculosis	Chickens	1		
Pediculosis	Swine	1		
Pericarditis	Chickens	2		
Pericarditis (traumatic)	Cattle	1		
Peritonitis	Chickens	10		
Peritonitis	Turkeys	1		
Perosis	Chickens	3		
Perosis	Turkeys	1		
Pneumonia	Cattle	2		
Pneumonia	Sheep	2		
Pneumonia	Swine	1		
Pneumonia	Feline	1		
Pododermatitis	Cattle	1		
Posterior paralysis	Mink	1		
Pullorum disease	Chickens	89		
Pullorum disease	Turkeys	7		
Rabies	Canine		3	
Roup	Chickens	2		
Scaly leg	Chickens	2		
Skin lesions (tuberculosis)	Cattle	2		
Swamp fever	Horses	7	1	

		POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS
Tetany, calf	Cattle	1		
Trauma	Chickens	3		
Trauma	Canine	1		
Trauma	Duck	1		
Trauma	Partridge	3		
Trichinosis	Swine		3	
Trichomoniasis	Cattle		41	
Tuberculosis	Cattle	4		
Tuberculosis	Chickens	9		
Tuberculosis	Swine	1		
Tularemia	Beaver	2		
Unsatisfactory specimens:	Cattle	10		
Unsatisfactory specimens:	Chickens	2		
Unsatisfactory specimens:	Chinchilla	2		
Unsatisfactory specimens:	Horse blood	2		
Unsatisfactory specimens:	Milk	47		
Unsatisfactory specimens:	Swine	3		
Unsatisfactory specimens:	Turkey	1		
Vitamin A Deficiency	Cattle	2		
Vitamin A Deficiency	Chickens	2		
Vitamin A deficiency	Chinchilla	1		
Vitamin D Deficiency	Chickens	10		
Vitamin D Deficiency	Turkeys	2		
Vitamin D Deficiency	Swine	1		
Volvulus	Chicken	1		
Milk samples:				
Bacterial Count		1,019		
Bang's disease agglutinins		14	1,023	
B. coli determination		207	936	
Hotis test for Mastitis		26	72	
Strep. determination (plate)		302	1,786	
Strep. determination (smear)		292	1,731	
Cream samples:				
Bacterial count		2		
B. coli determination			2	
Strep determination (plate)			2	
Ropy milk determination		1		
TOTALS:	(1942)	4,891	56,168	1,916
"	(1941)	3,614	49,575	1,412
"		8,505	105,743	3,338

Respectfully submitted,

E. M. JONESCHILL
Bacteriologist & Pathologist.

REPORT OF THE CHEMIST

Evidence obtained during the past few years indicates that deficiency diseases are becoming more common. An accurate and early diagnosis of a deficiency is essential in order that the deficient factors may be supplied to the diet in the form of concentrates, and to the soil in the form of fertilizers.

A complete diet will prevent some of the losses due to poor growth, weak calves, breeding failures, and lowered resistance to infectious diseases.

The Chemical Laboratory has recently been equipped with a photo-electric colorimeter. This precision instrument is proving itself of value as an aid in the diagnosis of mineral and vitamin deficiencies. The rapid and accurate determination of the phosphorus content of blood is made possible by the use of the photo-electric colorimeter. During the past few months this instrument has been used for the analysis of several samples of bovine serum for the carotene and Vitamin A content. When evidence of Vitamin A deficiency is observed, or when a deficiency is suspected, an accurate picture of the Vitamin A metabolism can be obtained by an analysis of the blood serum or a specimen of liver tissue.

Following is a tabulation of the chemical analyses made during the year 1942:

SAMPLES FOR POISON ANALYSIS
Stomach contents, tissues, etc.

***

MATERIAL	Copper	Arsenic	Lead	Strychnine	Negative	Total
Bovine		30	3		80	113
Canine	1*			10	4	15
Caprine						0
Equine					6	6
Ovine		1			8	9
Porcine	1			2	7	10
Poultry:						
Chickens					2	2
Rodents:						
Rabbits					1	1
Totals:	2	31	3	12	108	156

*In the form of copper arsenate.

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES FOR POISON ANALYSIS

Material	Arsenic	Copper	Lead	Cyanide	Strychnine	Mercury	Negative	Total
Bone					1		1	2
Bran	2						2	4
Cake, bread, etc.					1			1
Candy					1		1	2
Forage plants, hay, etc.							4	4
Dirt	4	1		1			1	7
Grain, various							4	4
Meat scraps					2		2	4
Oats							2	2
Pig feed						1		1
Plaster	2							2
Powders, misc.	1							1
Race horse saliva, (for narcotics)							22	22
Salt, stock							4	4
Water							2	2
Dog feed							1	1
Totals:	9	1		1	5	1	46	63

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

Blood for Mineral Analysis	2
Bovine urine for acetone	3
Chlorine rinse water for available chlorine	1
Stock salt for general analysis	1
Water samples for Mineral Analysis	2
Total:	9

MILK & CREAM SAMPLES

Milk samples, official, for solids, sediment, and preservatives	951
Milk samples, official, for fat only	3
Cream samples, official, for fat only	1
Milk and cream samples, unofficial	55
Total:	1,010

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES ANALYZED

	1941	1942
Stomach contents, tissues, etc. for poisons	317	156
Miscellaneous samples for poisons	146	63
Miscellaneous examinations	50	9
Milk and Cream samples	1,904	1,010
Totals:	2,463	1,238

Respectfully submitted,

Ernest C. Stone

ERNEST C. STONE, Chemist.

INVESTIGATIONS SYNOPTICALLY ARRANGED
INCLUDING COOPERATIVE WORK
WITH THE
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

***

HORSES

DOURINE

Number of horses blood tested	None
Number reacting to test	None

GLANDERS

Number of horses reported and suspected of being affected, mallein tested	11
Number reacting to test	None

ENCEPHALOMYELITIS

Number of horses inspected	2,896
Number cases	47
Number deaths	18

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS

Number of horses inspected for miscellaneous diseases	1,104

SCABIES

Number of horses affected	None

IMPORTATION INSPECTIONS

Number of horses clinically inspected and mallein tested at destination	None
Number reacting to test	None
Number horses clinically inspected at destination	14
Number diseased	None

TESTED AND INSPECTED AT PORT OF ENTRY

Number horses clinically inspected and mallein tested	None
Number horses clinically inspected	159
Number found diseased	None

INSPECTIONS FOR INTERSTATE SHIPMENT

Number horses mallein tested for interstate shipment	445
Number reacting to test	None
Number horses clinically inspected for interstate shipment	4,887
Total Number of Horses Inspected 1942:	9,516

CATTLE
TUBERCULOSIS

Number of Dairy cattle tested	23,825
Number reacting to test	10
Percentage of reactors	.0004
Number other cattle tested	14,154
Number reacting to test	21
Percentage of reactors	.0014

ACCREDITED TUBERCULOSIS FREE HERDS

Number of cattle tested	1,985
Number reacting to test	None

CATTLE TESTED AT PORT OF ENTRY

Number cattle tested at port of entry	None
Number reacting to test	None

CATTLE TESTED AT DESTINATION

Number cattle tested at destination	26
Number reacting to test	None

TESTS FOR INTERSTATE SHIPMENT

Number cattle tested for interstate shipment	1,396
Number reacting to test	None

Total number cattle tested for tuberculosis - 1942	41,386
Number reacting to test	31
Percentage of reactors	.00074

SCABIES

Number cattle inspected for scabies	74,624
Number infected	None
Number inspected and dipped including 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th dippings	None

BANG'S DISEASE

Number cattle inspected and blood tested	54,789
Number positive reactors	23,373
Percentage of reactors	.043
Number suspicious reactors	1,916
Percentage of suspicious reactors	.0349

BACILLARY ICTEROHEMOGLOBINURIA

Number cattle inspected	2,491
Number cattle vaccinated	2,433
Number cases	15
Number deaths	4

MISCELLANEOUS CATTLE INSPECTIONS

Number Miscellaneous inspections	246,521

MASTITIS

Number cattle clinically inspected for mastitis	1,530
Number affected	75

CATTLE INSPECTED AT PORT OF ENTRY

Number cattle clinically inspected Port of Entry	783
Disease found	None
Number cattle clinically inspected upon arrival in State	2,221
Disease found (foot-rot)	None

INSPECTED FOR INTERSTATE SHIPMENT

Number cattle clinically inspected for interstate shipment	119,481
Number found diseased	None
Total number cattle inspected 1942:	504,445

SHEEP

Number sheep inspected for various diseases	464,503
Number affected with scabies	None

IMPORTATION INSPECTIONS

*Number sheep inspected and quarantined	105,185
Number sheep dipped and quarantined including 1st & 2nd dippings	None
Reinspection imported sheep	102,240
Number sheep inspected at port of entry	92

*Sheep not reinspected shipped to market

INSPECTIONS FOR INTERSTATE SHIPMENT

Number sheep inspected for interstate shipment	1,057,755
Total number sheep inspected 1942:	1,789,775

GOATS

Number goats inspected	300
Number goats inspected for interstate shipment	1
Number goats tuberculin tested	None
Number reacting to test	None
Total number goats tested and inspected	301

SWINE

Number swine inspected for various diseases including cholera	72,988
Number places infected with hog cholera	31
Number swine inspected at Port of Entry	None
Number inspected for interstate shipment	None
Number inspected for erysipelas	551
Number affected with erysipelas	32
Total number swine inspected 1942:	73,539

POULTRY

Number fowls inspected for tuberculosis and various diseases	2,264

DOGS

Number dogs inspected for various diseases	3
Number suffering from rabies	None
Number inspected for interstate shipment	403
Total number dogs inspected 1942:	406

MEAT INSPECTIONS

Cattle carcasses inspected	14,409
Carcasses condemned	46
Sheep carcasses inspected	4,257
Carcasses condemned	30
Swine carcasses inspected	28,508
Carcasses condemned	21
Total number carcasses inspected 1942:	47,174
Total number carcasses condemned 1942:	97

RECAPITULATION

Number cattle tuberculin tested	41,386
Number reacting to test	31
Percentage of reactors	.00074
Number cattle Bang's tested	54,789
Number reacting to test	2,373
Percentage of reactors	.043
Number horses inspected	9,516
Number cattle inspected - miscellaneous inspections	447,056
Number sheep inspected	1,789,775
Number goats inspected	301
Number swine inspected	73,539
Number dogs inspected	406
Number ante mortem inspections (meat inspections)	47,174
Number poultry inspected	2,264
Total number of inspections	2,460,806

MILES TRAVELLED BY DISTRICT DEPUTIES AND MILK INSPECTOR

	AUTO	RAILWAY	FOOT	TOTAL	
1941	220,415	1,145		221,560	
1942	207,889	421	3	208,313	
	428,304	1,566	3	429,873	429,873

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MILES TRAVELLED BY RESIDENT DEPUTIES

1941	78,500	
1942	69,295	147,795
Total miles travelled 1941 and 1942:		577,668

GRAND TOTALS 1941 & 1942

Number cattle tested for tuberculosis	84,399
Number reacting to test	71
Percentage of reactors	.0008
Total number animals inspected	4,709,330
Total number fowls inspected	5,912
Total number cattle blood tested for Bang's disease	103,539
Number reacting to test	4,090
Percentage of reactors	.039
Total number meat inspections	100,386
Total number carcasses condemned	217

MONTANA LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD
RECAPITULATION OF IMPORTATIONS
1942

STATE	HC	TEST CHARTS	HORSES HC	HORSES TEST	CATTLE HC	CATTLE TEST	SHEEP	SWINE	DOGS	CATS	MISC.
Canada	42	31	161		975	476	92	1			2 bear
Arizona	12				5692				1		
Alabama	1								1		
California	33		51		734			1	29		
Colorado	58	14	23		7906	34	13	3	12		
Idaho	104	10	43		4709	268	21859	43	25		2
Illinois	20		4					2	15		
Iowa	15	8			4	53		9	8		
Indiana	4	2	1		3	3			2		
Kentucky	2		20						1		
Kansas	3	1	3		379	4			1		
Michigan	3				1				2		
Massachusetts	1								1		
Mexico	1		1								
Minnesota	51	21	9		5	206	1	19	35		
Mississippi	4								6		
Missouri	3	4		1		24		2	2		
Nebraska	16	17			36	72		5	8		
Nevada	8		3						5	1	
N. Mexico	29		37		4304						
New York	8	1				1			8		
N. Dakota	62	46	4		882	331	1105	22	35		
Ohio	7							1	7		
Oklahoma	2	3				7			2		
Oregon	272	2			480	17	12681	1	25		
Pennsylvania	1								1		
S. Dakota	51	51			191	108	8089	51	15		
Texas	43		19		7205	32	13019		7		
Tennessee	3		2						1		
Utah	34		25	2	3173	4		2	11		
Washington	228	14	175		855	77	62778	17	249		
Wisconsin	11	12			3	124		1	9		
Wyoming	113	78	100		2274	326	19773		18		
TOTALS:	1245	315	681	3	39811	2197	139410	180	542	1	4

RECAPITULATION OF IMPORTATIONS 1941-1942

Total horses imported	1590
Total cattle imported	94374
Total sheep imported	316838
Total swine imported	979
Total dogs imported	1656
Total cats imported	3
Miscellaneous importations	9
Total bear imported	2
Total animals imported 1941-1942:	414451